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International Law well says would be considered "a travesty of justice." The International Prize Court, when equipped by the London Conference with a satisfactory code of laws, will, if it should ever be called into use, act as a third party, calmly and impartially deciding questions which a belligerent, excited and prejudiced by a raging war, is unfitted to determine with fairness. This will be a considerable gain in the direction of international justice. It will also act indirectly as a prevention of war, as every step in the progress of judicial justice does.

It is only from this latter point of view that the pacifists can at all interest themselves in the Prize Court. Their aim is to prevent and ultimately to abolish war, not to regulate it. But every step in its limitation and restriction, and in the suppression of its attendant evils and injustices, marks progress of the spirit of justice and humanity, to which war will by and by become impossible. For this reason the friends of peace rejoice in every step, however small and imperfect, which brings them nearer to the great goal of their efforts.

Editorial Notes.

Annual Reception. The annual winter reception given by the President and Directors of the American Peace Society was held at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, Boston, Thursday afternoon, January 14. A severe storm kept many persons away, but about one hundred attended. After a social hour, which was greatly enjoyed by all, an hour was devoted to brief speeches. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, said that every Christian should identify himself with the peace movement. In appealing to the masses, the man on the street must be made to feel that there is a "moral equivalent of war," as it has been called; that business, politics and social life offer continually a field for the display of courage and self-sacrifice, which have been considered virtues peculiar to the soldier, without the cruelties and horrors of war. Rev. Charles E. Beals, Field Secretary of the American Peace Society, said that the world has entered on the last chapter in the evolution of man. The tribal and the selfish national idea is giving way to internationalism in the administration of the world's affairs. The nations are just entering on the first chapter of rational world housekeeping. Mr. Beals also gave a brief statement of the steps which had been taken to organize the second national peace congress, to be held at Chicago the last week in April. Secretary Trueblood gave a short account of the many unusual events of the past year which indicate the extraordinary progress which the peace cause is making. He stated that the work of the American Peace Society had been greatly extended during the year, that the membership

had increased about one hundred per month, that the Field Secretaryship had been created, a Pacific Coast Agency established, the edition of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* much enlarged, etc., and he made an earnest appeal to all present to aid personally in securing new members and in other ways promoting the peace movement.

Arrangements for the National Peace

The Chicago National Peace Congress. Congress to be held in Chicago April 25-28 are progressing steadily. Hon. J. M.

Dickinson, the distinguished jurist, who was Counsel of the United States before the Hague Court in the Venezuela arbitration, has been chosen president of the Congress. The committees are now practically all organized and at work. Mr. Royal Loren Melendy, who has been made Organizing Secretary, is proving to be admirably fitted for the work. Mr. Melendy was educated in Ohio Wesleyan University, the University of Michigan and the Hartford Theological Seminary. He has served as University of Michigan Fellow at the Chicago Commons, Director of Field Work in Sociology at the Hartford Theological Seminary, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Cincinnati, and Organizer of University Extension Work in Physical and Social Education at the University of Missouri. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Municipal League and a number of other similar societies. Rev. Charles E. Beals, Field Secretary of the American Peace Society, through whom the initiation of the Congress was made, is also in Chicago, assisting in the work of organization. The indications already point to a great and memorable meeting.

A group meeting of the Cambridge

Cambridge Group Meeting. (Mass.) members of the American Peace Society took place on the evening of

January 28, at Dr. Dudley A. Sargent's School of Physical Education. The hosts of the occasion were Dr. Sargent, Archibald M. Howe, Esq., and Rev. and Mrs. Edward Cummings. Mr. Cummings was unfortunately kept at home by sickness, but Mrs. Cummings did her part in receiving in the most admirable manner. Harvard College, the local clergy, the social and intellectual life of the city, were all represented. Mr. Howe presided and introduced the speakers in a happy manner. Mr. Edward H. Clement of the *Boston Transcript* spoke of recent international events, dwelling with humorous criticism upon the incidents of the Pacific cruise of the battleship fleet and the unreasonable anti-Japanese agitation in California. Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard urged upon peace workers the importance of making the principles of the movement appeal to the provincialism and

patriotism of the average American citizen, whose hearty interest in it is necessary to its ultimate success. Dr. Trueblood followed with an optimistic interpretation of recent events, referring to the defeat of the four-battleship program in the House of Representatives as evidence of the final failure of that program. He then, with the help of stereopticon slides, closed his address by making running historical comments on the leaders of the peace movement and the great personalities and scenes of the Hague Conferences. A social hour with refreshments followed, during which several of the guests made themselves members of the American Peace Society. The evening proved again the practicability and peculiar usefulness of the group meeting plan, which had been tried for the first time in December in Newton with such remarkable success. Other similar group meetings are in contemplation. Information in regard to the organization of such meetings will be gladly furnished by the General Secretary.

The most of our readers have never **Ahmed Riza.** heard this name and know nothing about the man. Mr. Riza has been for the last twenty years one of the leaders of the Young Turk Party, whose purpose has been to save Turkey from the dreadful régime of Abdul Hamid, and to give their country a modern constitutional government. For most of the twenty years he lived in exile from his country because of his progressive political and religious views. At Paris he edited and published in French the *Mechveret*, an organ of the Young Turk Party, many thousands of whom, like himself, were living in exile in various parts of Europe. This paper was circulated widely among Mr. Riza's compatriots and others in Europe, and its contents found their way into Turkey and had much influence in preparing the way for the revolution of last July. Mr. Riza was in The Hague during the first Hague Conference, when the editor of this journal had the good fortune to make his acquaintance. Mr. Riza afterwards attended a number of the International Peace Congresses, took part in their proceedings, came into acquaintance with all the leaders of the peace movement, and became thoroughly conversant with the ideas and principles which they were trying to bring into force in international relations. These principles commended themselves to his judgment, and had much to do, through him, in shaping the views of the Young Turk Party and determining the course of the revolutionary propaganda. Mr. Riza was in attendance at the London Peace Congress in July last, where he presented and spoke on a series of resolutions on the Turkish question, when the news reached London of the proclamation of the Turkish revolution on the 24th of July. He was at

once the recipient of the heartiest congratulations of all those who knew him, on the success of the revolution, which had been effected without bloodshed, and on the influential part which he had taken in preparing the way for it. Since returning to Constantinople Mr. Riza has been almost the most important figure of the new régime. He has been chosen the first president of the new Turkish Parliament and made Minister of Public Education in the new Cabinet. He has already sent out letters of inquiry on the subject of education to the leading missionaries working in Turkey, with a view of organizing Turkish education on the best modern lines. It is Mr. Riza and such men as he who have made the pacific transformation of Turkey the wonder of the world.

Another stage has been reached in the **Austro-Turkish Agreement.** final peaceful adjustment of the various

difficult problems raised by the Turkish revolution and its associated occurrences. Turkey and Austria, partly as a result of the boycott of Austrian goods in Turkey, have reached an agreement by which the latter is to indemnify the former in the sum of about ten millions of dollars for the loss of the two provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria continues to maintain the same attitude in regard to the recognition by the powers of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina before she will go into a general international conference. In Turkey serious objection has been made to the annexation of Crete by Greece, and a boycott of Greek goods has been threatened. Bulgaria still insists that she will pay Turkey only \$16,400,000 indemnity, and not \$25,000,000, and the embassies are striving hard to bring the disputants together. Great Britain has persisted in her determination that a conference of the powers shall be held to determine the new status of the Balkan states, and this attitude has been resented in Austria. In a recent speech Sir Edward Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared the outlook to be hopeful. The agreement between Turkey and Austria had cleared the air. France, England and Russia had exchanged confidences, and Germany and Italy had been working for peace in the East. It still seems, therefore, that all the questions at issue will be finally disposed of without war.

Personal Work for Peace. Mr. Thorvald Solberg, the register of copyrights at Washington, himself the writer of valuable papers in the field of

international progress, wrote recently in a letter to a Boston friend: "Do you know the book 'Arbiter in Council?' I saw it at the bookshops when looking for Christmas books, and on peeping into it, and also remembering a favorable review, I concluded to make it my staple Christmas gift, and I bought and dis-

tributed twenty copies. The last paragraph is worth the price of the whole book." It is refreshing to hear of a man giving twenty copies of a valuable peace book to his friends, all the more when it is so eminently valuable a book as the "Arbiter in Council." This work was published in London two years ago anonymously, but it is no longer a secret that its author was Francis W. Hirst, editor of the London *Economist*. Copies of this work may still be had at the office of the American Peace Society. Mr. Solberg is a life member of the American Peace Society. We commend his example to all our members. There is something *special* that every member can do; if not in a large way, then in a smaller but no less important way.

News from the Field.

Arthur Derrin Call, principal of the Second North School, Hartford, president of the Connecticut State Peace Society, has been giving addresses on international peace at various places in Connecticut.

The Arbitration Committee of the Columbus (Ohio) Board of Trade announces, through its chairman, Mr. W. A. Mahony, that it will, during 1909, continue its campaign of educating public sentiment to an appreciation of the necessity of the pacific settlement of international differences in a World Court of Justice. The committee consists, besides Mr. Mahony, of E. A. Jones, State School Commissioner, Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the State University, Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, E. O. Randall, George D. Jones, J. A. Jeffrey and Robert E. Sheldon.

The American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation, whose headquarters are in New York City, Sub-Station 84, filed incorporation papers at Albany on January 19. The purpose of the Association is to record the history of organized efforts for promoting international peace and relations of comity and good fellowship between nations. The directors are: President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, James Speyer, Richard Watson Gilder, Seth Low, Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, Stephen H. Olin of Rhinebeck, ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White of Ithaca, and Robert A. Franks of Orange, N. J.

Dr. William G. Hubbard, a vice-president of the American Peace Society, addressed a large union service of the churches of Goldsboro, N. C., on the evening of Peace Sunday, on the subject, "The United States Does Not Need a Big Navy." The address was highly spoken of by the local papers. Dr. Hubbard also gave an address some days afterwards on the same subject at the Friends' Meeting House, Washington, D. C., which was declared to be interesting, moderate in tone and thoroughly convincing. While in Washington, Dr. Hubbard gave an address on the World Peace Movement before five hundred students of Howard University.

The Committee on Business Organizations of the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference has just issued, through

the permanent Secretary, H. C. Phillips, a four-page statement on the "Progress of International Arbitration." This is its first Bulletin sent out to business men. Copies of the Bulletin and further information on the work of the Mohonk Conference may be had by application to the Secretary at Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, N. Y. Bulletin No. 2 sent out by the Committee contains a condensed statement of the work of the second Hague Conference.

The Standing Committee of the French Peace Societies has decided to observe the 22d of February this year by a banquet. The Committee has chosen Reims as the place where the sixth French National Peace Congress will be held, and has fixed the 30th of May as the date of the opening of the Congress.

Brevities.

. . . On January 7 Secretary Root signed arbitration treaties with Ecuador, Bolivia and Hayti, and the Senate ratified treaties with the Argentine Republic and Salvador.

. . . The College of the City of New York, on the suggestion of Mr. H. C. Phillips, secretary of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, has decided to have an "Arbitration Day" as a regular feature of the college calendar. The day will probably be the 18th of May, and Prof. Walter E. Clark, who will have charge of the arrangements, intends to make the day a notable event.

. . . Dr. James DeNormandie, minister of the First Church, Roxbury, Boston, in sending his signature to the remonstrance against the further increase of the navy, writes: "Our people are navy mad. It is the greatest reproach upon our civilization to be spending such vast sums in this wild rivalry of the richest nations of the world. I wish I could speak with a thousand tongues against it."

. . . Prof. Charles Zueblin, speaking on "Church and State" at the Central Congregational Church, Boston, on January 24, said, among other things: "We are told by some people that the more battleships we have the less danger there is of war. I cannot follow that argument. Until the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for two battleships was passed this year there was talk of war with Japan. After that the war talk ceased. Are we to have war with Japan invited in order that the jingoistic, brutal spirit may be cultivated? Seven nations of Europe spent last year for navies and armies \$1,350,000,-000. That would teach every child under fourteen years of age in all those nations a useful occupation and leave enough over to give a pension to every man over sixty-five."

. . . At the annual banquet of the Netherlands Society in Philadelphia, January 22, Dr. Loudon, the Netherlands minister, declared that universal peace was a dream impossible of realization. Gen. Horace Porter disagreed with him. He expressed the hope that the Hague Tribunal might some time bear to nations the same relation that the Supreme Court of this country bears to the several States. Then, he said, the world would have universal and perpetual peace.